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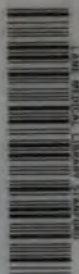
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VALEDICTORY ADDRESS
TO THE
ANATOMICAL CLASS

OF THE

Philadelphia School of Anatomy,

DELIVERED ON

Thursday Evening, February 19, 1857.

BY

D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D.,

LECTURER ON ANATOMY, AND ONE OF THE SURGEONS TO THE PHILADELPHIA HOSPITAL, BLOCKLET.

PUBLISHED BY THE CLASS.

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A273
1857

LANE
WEST

PHILADELPHIA:
T. K. AND P. G. COLLINS, PRINTERS.
1857.

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COLLEGE AVENUE,

BETWEEN MARKET AND CHESTNUT AND NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

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D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., *Lecturer.*

R. J. BARCLAY, M. D.,
J. R. SANDERSON, M. D., } *Demonstrators.*

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

RESEARCH REPORT

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
RESEARCH REPORT

At a meeting of the Students comprising the Class of the Philadelphia Anatomical Rooms, held February 19, 1857, on motion of Mr. Jas. M. Sommerville, Mr. J. H. Berrien, of Georgia, was called to the chair, and Mr. Chas. B. Jennings, of Iowa, appointed secretary.

On motion of Mr. E. C. Bolton, a Committee of twenty-one, composed of gentlemen from the Classes of the University, Jefferson, Pennsylvania, and Dental Colleges, was appointed to prepare resolutions embodying their sentiments in relation to Dr. AGNEW's course of instruction on General, Special, and Surgical Anatomy.

The following gentlemen were appointed said Committee :—

N. FRIEND, Alabama.	JOHN D. JACKSON, Kentucky.
J. WESLEY JONES, North Carolina.	JOSIAH H. LEGGEE, Maryland.
NORMAN WINDSOR, Virginia.	G. H. SCOTT, Illinois.
CHAS. R. COWDRICK, New Jersey.	J. P. DURAND, France.
E. C. BOLTON, Louisiana.	L. L. MABRY, South Carolina.
JOHN A. BROBST, Pennsylvania.	ISAAC H. HOUSTON, Delaware.
A. K. LEIPER, Tennessee.	NATHAN M. BROWN, Ohio.
HARVEY KERR, Indiana.	JAMES S. STOKES, Mississippi.
JOSEPH GRAY, New York.	WM. FARELL, Georgia.
JOSE E. ARJONA, New Grenada.	L. KLABERG, Philadelphia.
MOSES COUSINS, M. D., Iowa.	

The Committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted :—

Resolved, That the period having arrived for our separation as Students of the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, we deem the present a fitting occasion to present our thanks to its Principal, Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, for his unremitting devotion to our interests during the term which is now brought to a close.

Resolved, That as a teacher of the first and most important branch of medical science (Anatomy), we regard Dr. Agnew as combining, in an eminent degree, the requisites so essential to a clear and able expounder of the intricacies attaching to this department of science.

Resolved, That an experience of two terms pupilage in the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, fully warrants us in directing the attention as well of the profession as medical students, to the many superior advantages possessed by it as an institution devoted exclusively to the teaching of Descriptive, Practical, and Surgical Anatomy.

Resolved, That we esteem the admirable course of lectures received by the student from Dr. Agnew, in connection with his dissecting ticket, peculiarly advantageous—serving as a “director” to the scalpel in the hand of the novice, as well as an aid to the *adept* hand, rendered feeble by the absence of “material.”

Resolved, That we hail the present prosperous condition of the Philadelphia School of Anatomy, as gratifying evidence of a growing appreciation upon the part of the profession, of the importance of a thorough knowledge of the science of Anatomy.

Resolved, That in retiring, as many of us do, from the scenes of collegiate life, we shall ever cherish grateful recollections of the pleasure and profit enjoyed in the pursuit of our studies at the Philadelphia School of Anatomy.

Resolved, That it is with pleasure we acknowledge our indebtedness to Drs. R. G. Barclay, and J. W. Sanford, for the efficient manner in which they have discharged their respective duties as *Assistant Demonstrators of Anatomy*.

Resolved, That in justice to the merits of "our" faithful Janitor, John, we are compelled to say that, as the *genius* of the Anatomical Rooms, he must be known to be appreciated.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to request a copy of Dr. Agnew's Address for publication.

Messrs. James M. Sommerville, of Philadelphia; John S. Coleman, Georgia; Samuel Sample, of Pennsylvania, were appointed that Committee.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF ANATOMY,
February 20, 1857.

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of your Class, held on the 19th inst., a resolution was adopted requesting a copy of your Valedictory Address for publication. As the Committee appointed to communicate the resolution to you, we take pleasure in submitting it.

Respectfully yours,

JAS. M. SOMMERVILLE, Philadelphia.
JOHN S. COLEMAN, Georgia.
SAMUEL SAMPLE, Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA ANATOMICAL ROOMS,
February 20, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter communicating the resolutions of the Anatomical Class, and requesting for publication a copy of my closing remarks, has been received. I rejoice to learn that my humble efforts to communicate instruction in this fundamental branch of our profession have been so highly appreciated. The Address I place at your disposal, and would beg of you to tender my warmest acknowledgments, for these marks of esteem, to the Chairman, Secretary, Committee, and members of the Class.

With the highest regard for yourselves and constituents,

I remain your obedient servant,

D. HAYES AGNEW.

To Messrs.

JAS. M. SOMMERVILLE, Philadelphia.
JOHN S. COLEMAN, Georgia.
SAM. SAMPLE, Pennsylvania.

ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN:—

BY the good help of Providence, I have been enabled to meet you in these rooms eighty-three evenings, to discourse upon the high theme of God's masterpiece of handiwork. And as travellers who, after long and persevering toil, at length scale some steep ascent, turn with delight to enjoy the prospect at command, may we not in a similar spirit review the route over which we have passed?

A few months ago, we introduced the branch of human anatomy, by a rapid enumeration of the constituents of the body, which exhibit such great variety in appearance, form, and function; and yet as you have learned are wonderfully uniform in their primordial condition. The microscope in the hands of two German investigators, aside from organic chemistry, has taught us that, indeed, all flesh is grass. The mould which sprouts upon neglected surfaces; the plants which adorn the face of the earth, and the flowers which bloom to gladden and regale, all consist of an aggregation of cells. The heart and the blood, which it lashes along the various avenues of the system, the dome of thought and the spiritual throne which it incloses, the lungs, and the elastic walls by which they are encompassed: in fine, that each and all of us, gentlemen, are likewise but immense bundles of modified forms of the same original, organic cell.

Following this, the subject of osteology and syndesmology was discussed, and as we passed from point to point, and discoursed of surfaces, lines, and cavities, I doubt not your thoughts often embodied the language of the Prophet, "*And lo, they were very dry.*" One by one the disjointed pieces were framed together, bone came to its fellow, and, binding them together by their natural connections, out of apparent disagreement and confusion, came forth a symmetrical system, the framework of the human form.

Next it was exhibited to you clothed with flesh, ("the apparatus of locomotion;") every lever with its glistening attachments, stript of its ensheathing mantle, exposed to the eye, and the philosophy of its movements analyzed and explained.

Succeeding this, came the machinery of digestion, with its admirable contrivances, for division, insalivation, deglutition, and absorption; with its system of glands, some of which, like so many laboratories, are engaged in a chemistry which, controlled by vital agencies, distill compounds the most marvellous and potent, and others, like the police of a great city, seize and eject whatever may disturb the peace and harmony of the systemic commonwealth.

The organs of circulation and respiration were next subjected to examination. The nervous system, also, including its centres and communications, by means of which, the soul enthroned starts into activity and motion the whole mechanism of life. And last, the organs of special sense, the highways of communication between man and the outer world, the mysterious chain which links together the invisible spirit with the visible world of nature.

Such, gentlemen, are some of the subjects which have engaged our attention for the last few months, and when, in reviewing our intercourse, I recall the untiring patience, respectful attention, and courteous demeanor on the part of those who have honored me by their presence, I am encouraged to believe that I

have succeeded in some measure in doing a positive service to my young countrymen.

Many of you are now about to commence a great work, and ere we separate, allow me a moment to advise. There are periods in life which circumstance makes solemn, and when words of counsel come home with peculiar and controlling power: words which live imperishable in the memory, mingle in our employments by day, steal upon our dreams by night, and cling to our nature, even as the earth clings to its centre. Such, indeed, is the present, when the relations which heretofore have bound us together are about to be severed, and our paths diverge toward different points. I would have you enter life thoroughly impressed with the fact, that you must in the very nature of things exercise an influence, either for good or evil, upon surrounding masses. There is no such thing as an indifferent, or inoperative attitude. Moral forces are as constant and persistent as the physical. Position gives intensity to this action, just as gravitation multiplies power in proportion to material magnitudes. Nor are such influences ephemeral in their duration. They do not cease with either your toil or your life, but they go down to the future, often gathering strength and power in their progress, as the avalanche becomes more potent as its descent is prolonged.

The spirit of unrest which upheaves by its constant convulsions the political fabric of Italy, kindled its torch at the dramas of the eccentric Alfieri. Europe this day may trace much of her refinement to the writings of Petrarch to his Laura. The Magna Charta in England, and the intellectual freedom of Roger Williams in America, will continue to overturn and overturn, while there are despots to dethrone, and a son of Adam to franchise. The experiments of a Franklin, with his key and his kite, of a Fulton, with elastic vapor, have become the magnates of the earth. Thought rides upon the fire of heaven, and we may now reverently answer the sublime interrogatory, Canst

thou send lightnings, that they may go and say unto thee, here we are? The vision of the Prophet is upon us. The land of overshadowing wings sends swift messengers upon the sea to the scattered and peeled. The labors of Jonathan Edwards, though their author's mortal remains have long since mouldered in the dust, will continue to awaken and save, and the folly and sophistry of Paine will as surely continue to damn to the end of time.

You all doubtless will enter life with definite aims. Every man has his household gods. With some they are *riches* or *fame*; with others, *place* or *power*. In their place, all are praiseworthy objects; but should not be sought after only for themselves. They must occupy a subjective, not an objective position in the conflict of life. Riches may take to themselves wings and fly away, and the man in purple and fine linen to-day may become a Lazarus to-morrow. Fame may dry up all the fountains of benevolence and social sympathy, write scowls and jealousy upon the brow, temper the soul to the hardness of steel, and instead of monumental marble, often proves but sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal.

Millions of suppliant crowds the shrine attend,
And all degrees before the Goddess bend—
The poor, the rich, the valiant, and the sage,
And boasting youth and garrulous old age.

Place has its cares, its anxieties, and not unfrequently becomes a target for the arrows of envious sportsmen. And power brings a heritage of terrible responsibilities, may madden the brain and unprop resolve. History furnishes examples of many Cæsars and Alexanders, but few Turennes, or Alfreds, or Washingtons. These are the highways over which men travel to secure that which is, after all, the great desire of the human heart, "*Happiness*,

For which we bear to live and dare to die;

but which neither you nor I can ever attain unto, except by an entire conformity to the *God within the mind.*"

One self-approving hour, whole years outweighs
 Of stupid starers and of loud huzzas,
 And more true joy Marcellus exiled feels
 Than Cæsar with a senate at his heels.

The enjoyments which tend most surely towards such an issue are those which embody *importance* and *diffusive results*. The former inspires the head, the latter gladdens the heart. A German labors for years to solve the problem of the stellar parallax, and his success sends a thrill of joy through the mind of every astronomer. A Genoese mariner braves the storms and tempests of unknown seas, and still worse, the contempt and repulse of a Spanish court, to give a continent to his country, forever after to become the home of liberty, and an asylum for the oppressed. A few homeless exiles land upon a barren rock, and with hearts overflowing with gratitude, devoutly thank heaven for what appears to be but the wilderness and beasts; and we see to-day Christian men abandoning country and friends, accomplishing vast journeys by sea and by land, and braving the inhospitalities of climate and race. Now, in all these instances we discern the evidence of minds operating under a conviction of the magnitude of the interests espoused, involving not only personal, but general results.

How stands medicine, when subjected to such criteria? What condition does she fail to command? Is it age? It was among the earliest instrumentalities for the repair of the physical ills of the primal curse, and the first bodily pang, the first sigh of mental distress, produced by the antagonism of man, and the natural world created instinctively the germ of its being. Is it humanity? All its aims and ends are purely beneficent and good. It is not the priest passing down on that side, nor the Levite on this, but the Samaritan recognizing a common brotherhood in suffering. It comes to the inmate of the hovel steeped in poverty and rags, and it stands with honor before the Potentates of the earth. Is it in comprehensive resource? There is

certainly no department of science which embraces so large a domain, and its wants supplied from sources so extensive and varied. All the kingdoms of nature do her homage, and she wages an uncompromising war of aggression and extermination against everything inimical to human health and life. Production, says the student of political science, is the creation of utility. Medicine goes beyond this and provides for the contriving and executive powers upon which creation depends. Her rewards never equal her gifts, and it is in all probability a recognition of this fact which sometimes prompts the bestowal of distinguishing titles calculated to administer an intellectual gratification.

There is, however, in the prosecution of this calling, one source of reward which is above the price of rubies: "It benefits the heart." If the physician is not made a better man by his calling, "shame for him;" he should be, for surely no man receives so many pressing lessons of human mortality: the unsubstantial nature of everything earthly: the power of faith: and the anguish of despair.

Science (falsely so styled) has been suborned into the dreary and cheerless service of unbelief, and by inquisitorial tactics, compelled to lie against God and truth; but he who has contemplated the fearful and wonderful mechanism which is bound up in his own body, must require a much greater faith to doubt than to believe.

In this country the forms of society and the spirit of our institutions are admirably calculated to develop and encourage talent. The field is open, and the prerequisites so moderate, that the humblest *athletæ* may strive. The *jus gentilitatis et fameliæ* of the old Roman is obsolete; and caste, when brought to an open encounter with merit, must succumb. Nero, because he was Nero, though unsuccessful, could still command the honors of the Hippodrome, but here *popular sentiment* exercises the high

functions of umpire, and her decisions cannot be influenced by flattery or threat.

Thus encouraged, turn in whatever direction we wish, the eye is greeted by encampments of scientific adventure, kindling the fires of analysis, and burnishing the implements of research; and although as a nation we are but of yesterday, we have a medical literature, not only sheltered by the outstretched wings of the eagle, but overleaping the bounds of national lines, now nestles in the very bosom of the British lion.*

To be a colaborer in a department of knowledge occupying so honorable a position, is a privilege of no common character. Aside from this, you are placed in the responsible attitude of professional legatees, and, therefore, bound by every consideration of good faith and personal pride, to carry forward and upward the trust; enriching it with additional acquisitions, and planting its standard on some higher point. You are to be the architects, of your own fortunes. You may be very much what you wish; for while it is true there is a controlling agency whose providential operations extend to the very hairs of the head, yet that same power has so organized the relations subsisting between moral and physical things, that positive and uniform results must succeed to specific lines of action.

It is not my object, gentlemen, to exhibit the indispensable duties of continued study, observation, and analysis; these are too obvious for argument. I would rather enforce a few matters of less imposing pretensions, but, nevertheless, of great moment as an element of success. There are many persons who feel a kind of superiority, or indifference toward the commonplace duties of life. They hold themselves as a kind of *corps de reserve*, like the Old Guard, only to exhibit their prowess in desperate events, or regain the day when all seems lost; men who seem

* The able work of Dr. George B. Wood, of the University of Pennsylvania, has been constituted a text-book in the University College, London.

disposed to look for the Divinity that shapes their ends in the earthquake which rends the rocks, or the storm which uproots the forests, rather than in the still small voice which comes as a breath so silent, that we know not whence it comes, or whither it tends. How sad a mistake. On just such shoals many a noble bark has foundered. If any one in my presence entertains such views, he may gain a lesson in the operations which daily transpire in the natural world. Sands make the mountain. A colony of Zoophytes uprear a submarine city whose foundations rest upon the bottom of the fathomless ocean, and whose bristling spires threaten a navy; or, to use an illustration drawn more immediately from your own science, it is the minute mutations going on silently and unceasingly in the ultimate recesses of organic textures, which constitute a Milo, in physical expression, a Newton or a Bacon, in intellectual stature. Analyze the reputation of any great man, and you will discover the web of his character is formed from threads of incident. Among these small matters may be placed, *particularity in medical directions, and a rigid inquiry to determine if your commands have been respected, both in preparation and exhibition.* A physician who communicates his wishes in a careless and indifferent manner, will soon have cause to know that they are carried out with even more indifference, and in cases requiring the most faithful and undeviating administration, neglect may sacrifice a life.

A high moral tone should characterize professional intercourse. Such a deportment becomes the dignity of our calling, and secures a proper personal respect. Loose conversation and indelicate jests, aside from their being in themselves positively wrong, invite an unwarrantable degree of familiarity and freedom, and the assumption of eccentricities is altogether unbecoming an honorable practitioner, and, at best, only a charlatan trick to cover up the defects of education.

A uniform, self-possessed, and cheerful manner, constitutes another valuable constituent in a medical character. The sick read in

the face of their medical attendant lessons of hope or despair, and he who understands the powerful influence which the mind exerts on the recuperative powers of the material organism, will appreciate the value of cultivating every agency calculated to secure its co-operation. For this reason the physician should avoid, on the one hand, that puritanic air, whose solemn, frigid, and priestly mien, would extinguish the most sanguine hopes of the sick; and on the other, a light, frivolous manner, which betokens a heart stranger to the kinder emotions of sympathy and feeling.

Punctuality in all your engagements is likewise of the utmost importance. Without it, the merchant would be destitute of credit; the business of the artisan ruined; commercial confidence and individual prosperity languish and decay. It reveals the secret of many of the most influential successes: "Here was a good plan," exclaimed Napoleon, as he penetrated the designs of Alvinzi, at the battle of Rivoli, "but these Austrians are not apt to calculate the value of minutes." To the professional man, it is of equal value. "Despise not the day of small things," is as wise in the scholar as the Christian. The circumstantial relation of things which exist in the Divine plan, seems very irrelevant to minds like ours, whose powers of future interrogation are so circumscribed; but the student who has carefully perused the volume of history, must certainly have learned the utter impossibility of determining either the connection or magnitude of results, which may succeed an ordinary occurrence. A flash of lightning leaps from a summer cloud and prostrates a German monk. In this single incident was wrapped up the mighty issues of the Reformation. A few pennies of paper tax developed the American Revolution, the fruits of which, although just beginning to unfold, are to-day the marvel of the world; and the unbridled lust of a Tarquin resulted in the disenthralment of Rome.

Let a high sense of honor govern your intercourse and conduct

toward medical brethren. Be magnanimous enough always to acknowledge merit wherever it may appear. Chagrin at the success of another is not the mark of a great mind. Engaged in one common and glorious purpose, each should rejoice in the other's triumphs. Some there are in our profession, though I feel sure they are few, who are so unhappily constituted as to attempt both the destruction and appropriation of hard earned reputation; men who, like Clodius, not content with destroying the palace of Cicero, but, as it were, forever to erase the associations of that great name, erect over its remains temples dedicated to favorite gods; men who desire to realize the instructions of Thurio to Proteus, in alienating the love of Sylvia:

Therefore as you unwind her love from him,
Lest it should ravel, and be good for none,
You must provide to bottom it on me,
Which must be done by praising me as much
As you in worth dispraise Sir Valentine.

And then, again, there are less open but not less effectual methods of creating doubt and distrust. It may be a shrug of the shoulders, uttering an ambiguous sentence, like the oracle of Delphos, or an equivocal smile. These are all cowardly weapons, and will be utterly discarded by all honorable men. The spirit of our critical reviews is too frequently perverted from a legitimate channel, evincing too often more of personal feeling than literary stricture. Like flies, they often pass over all a man's sound parts, only to light, and that without mercy, upon his sores. An unimportant defect here, or an omission there, is made to loom up into terrible consequence, while pages of unexceptionable and valuable matter ~~is~~^{are} passed over without one word of commendation.

In recurring to the past few months of our intercourse, characterized as it has been by many pleasing recollections, a feeling of sadness reminds me that there is one missing from our number; one seat made vacant by the hand of death. Buoyant with

hope, and in the vigor of manhood, ardent as the sunlight of his Southern home, he came among us, animated with the same sentiments, and the ideal of a future career as brilliant and highly wrought as your own.

At such an age, the blood flows in warm and generous streams; the nerves are attuned to high cords; the spirits move in flood-tides; life is indeed a boundless illimitable plain, covered with prospects of everlasting green. He has fallen early in life, and a voice from the stranger's grave is eloquent of admonition. The future has been wisely concealed from our view, but he has lived to little account, whose experience and observation have not taught him to expect trials as well as triumphs. To furnish fortitude to meet the one, and moderate the arrogance of the other, the philosophy of the Nazarene is better than all human systems: and when each and every one of you, gentlemen, shall have accomplished the part allotted by Providence, may its eternal truths be the rock of your faith, the rod and the staff which shall comfort you. Enter, then, upon your mission harnessed with the strength and power of its great resource; inspired by high, dignified, and inflexible sentiments of professional integrity, and may the choicest blessings of Heaven attend your persons and your labors.

ANATOMICAL CLASS OF 1856.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
R. J. Barclay,	Virginia.
John S. Coleman,	Georgia.
T. Bartow Ford, M. D.,	Georgia.
Robert H. Hill,	Georgia.
D. C. Jones,	Georgia.
James S. Stokes,	Mississippi.
J. J. Forbes,	North Carolina.
L. L. Mabry,	South Carolina.
Norman Windsor,	Virginia.
Hiram B. Leverett,	Alabama.
Joseph A. White,	Alabama.
J. W. McGill,	Tennessee.
G. M. Boynton,	Georgia.
T. L. Bondurant,	Virginia.
N. Friend,	Alabama.
W. M. M'Nutt,	Virginia.
James P. M'Cleod,	Alabama.
A. P. Myers,	Alabama.
J. L. Carter,	Mississippi.
Geo. M'Cleod,	Pennsylvania.
John Cooper,	New York.
John Wesley Jones,	North Carolina.
J. H. Berrien,	Georgia.
Calvin P. W. Fisher,	Pennsylvania.
G. G. Roy,	Virginia.
J. Howard,	North Carolina.
Chas. W. Knight,	North Carolina.
E. L. Sanderson,	Alabama.
T. J. Moore,	Pennsylvania.
David L. Foster,	Mississippi.

NAMES.	RESIDENCE.
Henry B. Hartman,	Louisiana.
Kelly Williams,	Mississippi.
John C. Wilburn,	Alabama.
John W. Sandford,	North Carolina.
E. C. Bolton,	Louisiana.
Thos. M. Lewis,	Virginia.
Arthur Ashton,	Virginia.
T. W. Briscoe,	Virginia.
C. S. Alexander,	Virginia.
J. R. Bryant,	Alabama.
Chas. R. Condriek,	New Jersey.
N. H. Wooding,	Virginia.
Wm. H. Credille,	Georgia.
A. L. M'Corkle, M. D.,	Virginia.
George C. Harlan,	Philadelphia.
John F. Fordham,	Georgia.
J. P. H. Cullen,	Georgia.
John B. Johnston,	Georgia.
Daniel Pattishall,	Georgia.
A. B. Daniel,	Georgia.
Isaac J. Clark,	New Jersey.
Robert Battey,	Georgia.
Wm. Farrell,	Georgia.
N. Bloodgood, M. D., U. S. N.,	New York.
J. W. Rodgers,	Tennessee.
Jno. S. Tryon,	Pennsylvania.
John A. Brobst,	Pennsylvania.
Wm. H. Coard,	Virginia.
A. K. Leiper,	Tenn.
Wm. A. Oliver,	Virginia.
H. Kerr,	Indiana.
Wm. C. Larkins,	Alabama.
Mansur Wright,	Indiana.
J. L. D. Smith,	Indiana.
Jos. Gray,	New York.
J. H. Sears,	Virginia.
Richard Dale Pettit,	Philadelphia.
Reuben L. Sheimer,	Pennsylvania.
David Bowman,	Pennsylvania.
Augustus A. Freyman,	Pennsylvania.
Henry F. Martin,	Pennsylvania.

NAMES.

Stephen B. Thompson,
 F. S. S. M'Hanon,
 O. W. Chappell,
 E. Irvine Frazer,
 Thos. Herndon,
 T. M. Miller,
 Benj. W. Moore,
 W. K. Jennings,
 Daniel Yoder,
 James Moore,
 Samuel Sample,
 A. Wheelus,
 W. E. Monette,
 I. Grear, M. D.,
 James S. Aiken,
 Wm. M. Notson,
 J. C. Jordan,
 J. C. M'Kewn, M. D.,
 R. Boyd,
 Beaton Smith,
 A. De J. Hart,
 T. J. M'Culloch,
 Thos. A. Jones,
 Joseph Young,
 José E. Arjona,
 A. B. Otto,
 J. H. M'Aden,
 J. R. Troup,
 A. W. Shields,
 J. T. Cowan,
 Lewis Jemison,
 Isaac H. Houston,
 H. W. Marbourg,
 Jesse Stocker, M. D.,
 M. D. Kendall,
 J. Theodore Calhoun,
 James P. Gregg,
 T. Y. Chaney,
 G. W. Purnell,
 G. W. Berry,
 Richard C. Dean, M. D., U. S. N.,

RESIDENCE.

Pennsylvania.
 Alabama.
 Virginia.
 Virginia.
 Virginia.
 Virginia.
 Mississippi.
 Virginia.
 Pennsylvania.
 Pennsylvania.
 Pennsylvania.
 Georgia.
 Mississippi.
 Pennsylvania.
 Tennessee.
 Pennsylvania.
 North Carolina.
 South Carolina.
 Virginia.
 Pennsylvania.
 Virginia.
 Virginia.
 North Carolina.
 Pennsylvania.
 New Grenada.
 Pennsylvania.
 North Carolina.
 Georgia.
 Mississippi.
 New Jersey.
 New Jersey.
 Delaware.
 Pennsylvania.
 Virginia.
 Tennessee.
 New Jersey.
 Pennsylvania.
 Mississippi.
 Maryland.
 Maryland.
 New Jersey.

1894-1903

NAMES.

Rouland T. Summers,
 James H. Browyer,
 James M. Sommerville,
 M. L. Vansant,
 T. M'Craven Yeiser,
 H. Winterbottom,
 T. H. Prince,
 George W. Wemmer,
 Charles Fitch, M. D.,
 J. Greshau, M. D.,
 Wm. M. Gibson,
 G. W. Parker,
 S. W. Scales,
 George T. Harrison,
 Lewis C. Cummings,
 Edmund Stevens,
 John J. Shuck,
 L. C. Ferrell,
 Robert Colbert,
 Edward Shippen,
 L. Elsberg,
 S. K. Reynolds,
 Nathan M. Brown,
 Ely Bradley,
 Chas. B. Jennings,
 Jos. De Choudan,
 C. J. Moffit,
 James E. Garretson,
 Joseph S. Cook, M. D.,
 N. Sheppard,
 J. Jones, M. D.,
 Chas. Ingersol,
 Wm. R. Baker,
 Wm. K. Chambers,
 T. J. Watts,
 Moses Cousins, M. D.,
 Oliver Belden,
 O. Becker,
 Henry M. Trippe,
 Robert Hayes,
 H. M. Nagle,

RESIDENCE.

Indiana.
 Virginia.
 Philadelphia.
 Pennsylvania.
 Mississippi.
 Pennsylvania.
 Tennessee.
 Pennsylvania.
 Iowa.
 Virginia.
 Georgia.
 North Carolina.
 Tennessee.
 Virginia.
 Pennsylvania.
 Maryland.
 Kentucky.
 Georgia.
 Pennsylvania.
 Philadelphia.
 Philadelphia.
 Philadelphia.
 Ohio.
 Alabama.
 Iowa.
 France.
 Georgia.
 Philadelphia.
 Pennsylvania.
 Virginia.
 Philadelphia.
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 New Jersey.
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